

THE EVENING CRITIC.



15TH YEAR---NO. 4,225.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1882.

933 Penna. Ave.,

NEW GOODS

Choice Importations.

London and Paris Novelties

GENT'S NECKWEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

Entirely New Styles Ladies' Neckwear.

EXQUISITE PATTERNS.

Choice Designs in Hoopskirts and Bustles A NEW LINE OF

FINE FALL UNDERWEAR

FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN.

TAYLOR & HUFTY, 933 PENNA, AVENUE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

nebbee bepublicans. There will be a meeting of the Tennessee Republicans SATURDAY EVENING, September 9, at 620 octock, at 222 East Capitol street for the purpose of organizing a Tennessee Republican association.

BOS SAMUEL S. SHEDD. GAS FIXTURES, FURNACES, RANGES.

LATROBES AND GRATES, SLATE MANTLES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Ohio Republican Association will hold a special meeting at their Headquarters, No. 700 Ninth street northwest, THIS (FRIDAY) EXVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.
Obloans wishing to have the advantage of cheap transportation will do well by loining at once.

H. C. MEGREW, Becretary.

H. C. MEGREW, Secretary.

PROPESSOR SHELDON'S DANGING Academy will open on Saturday, 19th inst. For circulars call at hall, 1904 Patreet, or at residence, 919 11th st. n. w. sp7

WANTED THE PUBLIC TO KNOW that Saks & Co. and Elseman Bros. have no union tailors working for them. By order of the Huton.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE OF COLLIGITOR OF TAXES,
DISTRILET OF COLLEGIA,
WASHINGTON, SORDERMER, SISM,
FRANCHON, SORDERMER, SISM,
FRANCHON, SORDER, SORDERMER, SISM,
FRANCHON, SORDERMER, SISM,
FRANCHON, SORDERMER, SORDERMER, SORDERMER,
FOR STANDARD OF COLLEGIA OF SORDERMER,
FOR SOR

KINDERGARTEN NORMAL INSTITUTE and National Kindergarten, with primary and advanced classes (each child has a little garden), opens Reptember II; teachers' class October 3. Fostilons secured for graduates. For circulars apply to the Frincipals, MRS. LOUISE POLLOCK, 22 Eighth st.; MISS SUSIE POLLOCK, at the Frobel Institute, II27 13th st. Sel-2w

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOPORE EXisting between Mrs. Join F. Eills and
Mr. Henry Eberhach is this day dissived by and
indiconsent, Mr. Eberhach is day dissived by and
indiconsent, Mr. Eberhach is depth day
ceasing and he Mr. Her and Mr. Her and
he Mr. Her and Mr. Her and
he Mr. Her and Mr. Her and
he Mr. Her and Mr. Her and
he Mr. John F. Ellis, and all persons
having claims against the firm will present the
same to the undersigned for settlement.
Mrs. John F. Ellis,
No. 937 Fennsylvania avenue.

I take great pleasure in announcing to my friends and customers and the public generally that I have secured the services of Mr. Charles H. Bayly, formerly in the employ of my husband. the late John F. Ellis, esq., but for the past eleven the late John F. Ellis, esq., but for the past eleven years with Mr. Otto Sutro, of Ballimore, to manage and superintend my business, which will be continued at the old stand, No. 387 Pennsyivania avenue, under the name and style of John F. Elsa Co. We shall sell as usual the celebrated Weber and other planos, Smith. American and other organs, musical instruments of all kinds, abeet music, music books and musical merchandess. Your patronage and influence is decidily solicited.

307 Pennsylvania avenue.

THE CORPORATORS OF THE "LOOMIS MANUFACTURING COMFANY" are hereby notified to meet at the office of said Company to transact such business as may legally come hefore them, on MONDAY, september at 9 o'clock a. m., 1882. Fer order of the Corporators. DR. S. B. MUNCASTER, Surgeon Dentist. Office with Prot. Hodgkin, cor. Ninth and H sts. n. w. Teeth extracted with

or without anneathetics. THE PLACE TO BUY STOVES, RANGES AND HOUSE-FURNISH-

ING GOODS, At the Lowest Prices, is at J. B. SUIT'S,

923 Seventh st. n. W. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

wish to call the attention of all persons to my murroved patent horse shoe, with innveable toes mad beels, the best and most durable shoe even invented. This aboe can be seen at the store of Bryan & Bry, on Penna ave, bet, thi and of this, n. w. All expects are requested to closely examine this invention.

T. MURPHY, Horsehoer, my/P. 423 G street northwest. my19

FRED'K PREUND CATBERS AND CON-PECTIONEIL.
TOP Ninth street n. w. Parties and Weddings served at short notice. We have received a large supply of the origina

HULL VAPOR STOVES,

for summer use, and being late in the season offer them at the following prices

Large size, 2 burner, with extension. Clipper, 5 burner. Medium, 5 burner.

Pure burning fluid always on hand. Retail 20c.

SIMPSON & GUY, 1005 PENNA. AVE.

A CHANGE FOR PAT MEN. PROFESSOR JOHN C. CALLINS, now located at No. 706 Second street northwest, will men a solid the property of the second street northwest, will men a solid the second street northwest to fat men a solid the second street of the second street

TAXPATERS SAVE YOUR MONEY. Before paying Spectal Assessments call at Nota Seventh at n. w. Room i. Consultation free Office boars 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7 p. m to 5 p. m. RANGES, FURNACES, LATRORES IRON TILE BACK FIREPLACES PARLOR GRATES, GAS FIXTURES, ETC. EDWARD CAVERLY & CO., 1495 NEW YORK AVENUE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE pension cor-

NATIONAL banknotes received for re-emption to-day amount to \$245,000.

LIEUTENANT W. W. GILPATRICK has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office, september 20.

HENRY CLAYTON, formerly captain of the Seventeenth U.S. Infantry, has been ap-pointed paymaster in the Army.

THE rooms of the Inspector-General of Steam Vessels in the Treasury Department are being renovated and refitted during his ab-sence.

THE U. S. S. Jamestown, Commander A.

THE First National Bank of Norfolk, Neb., capital \$50,000, J.S. McClary, president, was commissioned to-day by Comptriller Rucx.

It is not a Maryland delegation that is doing the Departments to-day, but a Maryland excursion and a brass band from Baltimore County.

THE Navy Department is informed of the arrival of the Tennessee, Yantic and Alli-ance at Eastport, Me., resterday. The Enter-prise is also in port there.

The following postmasters were appointed to-day: John C. Duggers, Readjuster, Brunswick County, Va.: John D. Turner, Broad Fording, Washington County, Md.

THE army marksmanship records from the several regiments throughout the country have been received at the ordanace Office, and the division teams will soon be designated. The scores so far reported make a splendid showing.

THE following appointments were made in the War Department to-day: E. J. Bentley, \$1,200; Cornellos Morgan, laborer; G. W. Farris, additional messenger; Richard Norris, watchman; Robert W. Young, \$1,000; N. T. Burch, laborer; Voltaire Randall, \$1,000. CONGRESSMAN PAUL, of Virginia, swarmed

During Supervising-Inspector-General Dumont's stay at Albany he will prepare additional plans in regard to the inspection of foreign passenger-carrying steamers at American ports and submit them to Secretary Folger upon his return. General Dumont has already submitted several preliminary suggestions to the Secretary.

Total...... \$66,032,350

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM telegraphed yesterday to Lieutenant-General Shoridan in relation to the reported Cheyenne and Arraphoel Indian outbreak in Indian Territory. To bis inquiry he received a reply to-day stating that the military in that division know nothing of the outbreak. In other words, there has been no suchoutbreak, the report having been made out of "whole cloth."

A REPORTER OF THE CRITIC met one of Congressman Hubbell's assessment collectors in the Interior Department to-day. The collector carried his letter book and pencil in his hand and looked happler than any of the canvassers who have yet appeared on the road. "How're ye making out?" laquired the reporter. "Splendidly," was the answer, "I am succeeding better than I expected. Thave a few tardy lolks on my list and came down here to-day to look "em up. I have seen ten and seven of them paid up as soon as I appeared."

peared."

A CLAIM for war damages has been submitted to Secretary Chandler by Andrew Wooks, San Francisco, California, claiming \$900 damages. Weeks states that in December, 1862, he was mate of the schooler Habover, which was captured by the redel privates Retribution, nine miles of Cap Tabarcon, in the Carribean Sea, the privates being commanded by Vernon, books and Gray, First Licutemant; that after he had been captured he had laid three weeks in double frome on board the Retribution, and that his loss constant of books, mutual last materials, chartes, clothing, a watch, etc.

IT was rumored that active preparations were going on for the dead-letter sale
at the Pestonice Department. The rumor is
incorrect, but probably grew out of the fact
that the matter in the Dead-Letter Office having accumulated to such an extent, it became
necessary to clear out some of the storage
rooms to secure additional space, and in removing articles they were scheduled. No date
whatever has been fixed for the sale, and it
will be fome time before that question is settied. There has been no dead-letter sale for
two years. In the meantime, a was number
of articles have accumulated and the forthcoming sale is therefore expected to be an interesting event.

Pans has bestowed upon Garibaldi the very doubtful honor of naming after him the street hitherto called the Rue Bonaparte.

THE Inspector of Buildings to-day con-demned the building on Seventeenth street, above Pennsyvania avenue, as a Government storehouse, etc., and directed the agent to have the building strengthened at once.

A FIGHT occurred yesterday afternoon on a street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, between Contad Marks and Wilson Smith Marks was thrown down and seriously injured, and Smith has been committed to await the extent of his injuries.

THE Washington Light Infantry, accompanied by Schroeder's Hand, and the National Rides, accompanied by the Marino Band, will leave the Baltimore & Potoniae Rallroad station by special train at 0 a.m. Tuesday, the 12th Instant, to participate in the grand military parade in Baltimore.

Mr. W. H. VANDEREILT has purchased for \$7,500 Little Bound Island in the St. Law-rence Hiver.

Aprenos of the queer epitaph on a temberone at Childwell. England, quoted in one of our current notes, Mr. Emery Souther, the well-known apothecary of Green streed, sends us the following verse, which, with the one just alluded to, has been attached to his saits drawer upward of 20 years:
"Here lies the body of Mary Ann Lowster, She burnt while drinking a Siddle powder; Called from the world to her heavenly rest. She should have waited till it efforvescel."

The almost total fathure of the year's opium

THE JURY OUT

DELIBERATING ON THE VERDICT.

Judge Wylie's Charge—The Whole Case Reviewed, and All Points Fully Stated—What the Jury Sheuld and Should Not Do Exceptions Taken to Some Portions of the Charge, and a Lively Discussion Ensues—The Jury Get the Case at 250, and the Court Takes a Recess Till 6 O'Clock.

The Criminal Courtroom began to fill up early this morning, mostly with men, only two indies being present, but it was not over-crowded. All the seats within the rail were eccupied, and there were a number standing. The question of attempting to corrupt the juries was freely discussed, and there was a diversity of opinion expressed. Every man seemed to have his own theory, and each was consident of being correct.

The meeting of the court troke up all of the "chinning" upon the subject.

The meeting of the court kroke up all of the "chinning" upon the subject.

Mr. W. H. Turner, of the defondants, was the first in court, and Mr. P. H. Woodward was with the other side. The other parties connected with the case soon followed; but it was 10 o'clock before His Honor came on the bench. At fourteen minutes past 10 o'clock he entered upon the delivering of his charge, which was as follows:

The Court Said:

Gentlemen of the jury, after a very pre-

Gentlemen of the jury, after a very pro-racted trial you and I are now about to enter

sionate consideration of the facts and the law in the case after the great display of ability and elequence of the most danziling and extra-ordinary character which the occasion has brought forth. We must retire, as it wers, to a mount to ourselves and now consider the

a mount to ourselves and now consider the part that we have to perform.

I shall not presume to take upon myself now the performance of anything like a professional lecture on the law. In the few observations I have to make it shall be my endeavor to travel with you over the case from one end of it to the other so far as it may be

As to the Guilt or Innocence As to the Guilt or Innocence of these defendants. Some of the reporters for the newspapers have misapprehended, no doubt, remarks made by the Court on former occasions, because I have seen in more than one paper the remark attributed to the Court of most decided expression of opinion upon that question. I am sure the jury have never heard any such expression. The Court has carefully abstained from beginning to end from uttering any expression of its opinion as to the guilt or innocence of these persons—of these defendants.

to the guilt or funceence of these persons—of these defendants.

There was an occusion sometime back in the trial when the witness Waish was introduced, and the question arose whether he was a competent witness. The offer was then submitted to the Court. It did say on that occasion that in its judgment there was enough evidence to be submitted to the jury for their opinion, and it was upon that ground that Walsh was admitted. Not that the Court had made up its mind that the fact of conspiracy had been made out, but that there was enough evidence in the case to allow that question to be submitted to the jury for their opinion. That is as far as the Court has gone. That is the question to which the Court has expressed an opinion.

That is as far as the Court has gone. That is the question to which the Court has expressed an opinion.

I feel, then, that I am wholly free upon that question, and we shall proceed now together, with your consent, to look at some of the features of this case, both arising from the law and from the facts, so far as the facis upon which I propose to make some remarks may serve to litustrate the principles of law which I shall lay down. I do not propose, however, to travel over this case at large-fully. The facts have been so amply discussed on both sides, and they are so numerous and so complex, that it would not only be a very laborious, but, in my view, it would be an unnecessary undertaking on my part.

By the act of the 3d of March, 1879, Congress appropriated for transportation on star routes \$5,000,000. Observe that flust appropriation was for service on the star routes for the year ending June 3d, 1880. The appropriation was made available for that sorvice after the 30th of June, 1879. It has been proved that this appropriation was all that was asked for by the Department.

The Postofice Department comes

Nearer to the People

Nearer to the Propie

of this country than any other department of
the Government, it visits them in their homes
daily almost throughout the length and
breadth of the land. There is not a corner of
the country between the occans that is no
visited by the agencies of the Postolice Department. It is, therefore, a cherished institution of the Government, and Congress has
never hesitated to appropriate the

Full Amount of the Estimates
of that Department so far as I know. Then the
Department was given all that it said it
wanted for that year. I may further state
that the reports of the Treasury and the Beateffice Departments, that for the three present
ing years prior to 1879, there was an unexpected balance in each year to the credit of
the Postolitic Department. These balances
amounted to nearly \$4,000,000 - \$1,000,000 or thereabouts. I speak from memory. These
balances have been covered into the Treasury, because they have not been needed.
The product of the property of the case a commution of the memory at the contract of the second
Assistant Fostmanter denoral, at that
the Massey, dated December 8, 1879, in
which has seed to be controled the second
Assistant Fostmanter-General, calling attention to the humilesting of the appropriation to the bandlessing of the appropriation for the present
fiscal year, and asking that the sum of \$2,
000,000 be reappropriated out of the unexpended balances of appropriations for that
the occasions of the service of the country
during the present current fiscal year.
"I cordinal indores the recommendation
and take this occasion to suggest that the
business interests of the country would be
promoted by the prompt and tavorable action
of Congress.

"D. M. KEX."

"D. M. Key."

Here was a communication calculated to arread the attention of Congress and of the country, as Congress had been so uniformity liberal with the Department in making appropriations up to the full amount of the estimates, as to the Star-Route Service Congress had appropriated \$5,000,000 available after the 30th of June, 1879, five ments and a for days after there was an apparent deficiency of \$2,000,000. The attention of Congress was arrested and an inquiry instituted in regard to the matter.

ments of the Government.

Here was a fact to alarm the country. It alarmed Congress, and the matter was taken up for investigation. It was investigated, and the result of that investigation was the passage of the act dated the 7th of April, 1880, appropriating, instead of \$2,000,000, the amount asked for, \$1,100,000, to meet the expenses of inland mail transpertation on Biarricottes for the remainder of the current pear, and during the remainder of the current fiscal

year, in the expediting of any service on postal star-Loutes which shall be made. He then read section 2, which provides that the further sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for the purpose of enabling the Postmaster-General to piace new service on the routes authorized by law. He also read section 4 of the same act; Continuing, he said: "That was the act of Congress, and it was as far as an act of con-gress ought to have sone.

Continuing, he said: "That was the act of Congress, and it was as for as an act of Congress, and it was as for as an act of Congress, and it was as for as an act of Congress out to have gone.

"They yithing pertaining to the judicial investigation of the acts of the persons concerned in the expenditure of the money which had been appropriated by Congress was loft open for judicial investigation, and now the subject of the expenditure of a portion of that makey appropriated by the floward part is for our consideration in this case. The dwell upon the several features this indictment might be solid to contain, saying:

"As to the listorical part, we know all about that because it is found in the acts of congress establishing the Postofilee Department. You need not from the yourselves I a my respect in regard to that. As to the means used in carrying out the conspiracy, you need trouble yourselves nothing about those. Whether they you repreperly described or not in the listlement is of no consequence in this trial."

As to the distribution of the money, that is a matter that will be determined by finding upon the question of a conspiracy as charged in this indictment without finding that the conspiracy was for the purpose of dividing the money atmost themselves to defraud the United States. So that it you find the conspiracy you find the truth of that the Only Consideration Upon White.

The Only Consideration Upon Which

the Jury Need Concern Them-

acts."

He described at length the meaning of an Overt act, and held that any overt act under any one of the contracts, assuming the conspiracy to be established, was no overt act under them all, because they were united by the conspiracy, although the several contracts had several owners still. Continuing, he

the conspiracy, although the several contracts had several owners still. Continuing, he said:

I wish not to be misunderstood on this point particularly. There were some remarks made by the Court at one stage of the case that have been brought forward repeatedly to the attention of the Court with a different view, and, perhaps, there may be one or two expressions in those remarks that might be interpreted in a different sense from that I am now giving you. The remarks then delivered must be construed with reference to the subject then before the Court.

Our statute requires that there shall be a conspiracy, followed by an evert actommitted by one or more of the conspirators, and that overt act is binding upon them all, although it led by but one; but if you acquit one of the conspirators, and there is no other over act but his in the case, why you must acquit all. Evidence of an overt act was offered, and it urned out that there was no such over act set out in the indictmentas belonging to that particular contract, but as the overt act set common to all the contracts, in the view of the difference it was a matter of utter indifference whether the overt act was under one contract, or under another as the conspiracy was one.

Now I have said that much in regard to the

ence whether the overtact was under one contract or under another as the conspiracy was cone.

Now I have said that much in regard to the indictment in this case, and just here it is well enough to give answers to some prayers that had been offered. These parties are joined for certain purposes. Although united in the contract and in some respects having a common interest they pload severally, they do not write in their pleas. Each man stands upon his own defence, and lie had a right to do it. Some may be found gally and others may be acquitted. You cannot acquit all but one, because it is necessary that there should be two to make a conspiracy, and it is in your power, theoretically, to acquit overy man of this offense except two and ind them guilty.

It further follows, in consequence of the change in the law which has been made by our statute requiring an overt set to be done by one or more of the conspirators, that if you should acquit one of these conspirators, and the overtact was his, and there is no other avert act in the case, you cannot convict any of them

He then referred to the defendant's claim that the conspiracy must be made out as to all contracts, and that unless the conspiracy was established under each of the sourtacts there should be an acquittal of all the defendants.

He said that if the jury should flad chough proof in the evidence to show that there was a conspiracy, even as to one of the routes, followed by an overt act, the conspiracy was established.

He referred to several of John W. Dorsey's routes and charged General Brady with carelessness in allowing them to be let as being of a certain specified length, when they were another.

It had been argued in the case that increase of service and expedition had been considered and expedition had been considered.

a certain specified length, when they were another.

It had been argued in the case that increase of service and expedition had been granted in instances where there had been granted in instances where there had been fraudulent papers and untrue andiavits, still if the public service had been promoted the acts of these parties, if they be criminal, might not be subject to punishment, because they resulted in no injury to the public. He hought there was no soundness in that theory, as that was doing ovil that good might come. It was

Neither Good Practice Nor Good Law.

Neither Good Practice Nor Good Law.

He thought that they could not sustain any public officer in selling public benefits if that be the case. There was still another point, and that was in regard to the proof of conspiracy. Several prayers had been presented, containing the principle that the conspiracy must be proved independent of the overt act. That was not so, and fiever had been so.

The proof of the conspiracy might be made out from the conspiracy might be made out from the consepiracy and in support of this view from First Strange's Report. He thought that he could give a more striking fliustration in this court and cited the case of John Henry Murphy and others, convicted of grand larceny in robbing Mr. Boone, a student of the University of Virginia, by means of the monle game.

This was a case in which the opinion was

monte game.
[This was a case in which the opinion was delivered by Justice Wylle, and they are now This was a case in which the opinion was delivered by Justice Wylle, and they are now in the General Term on appeal.)

He said that in this instance it was plainly a conspiracy, but it had to be proved by the acts in fulfillment of it. So it was not true as a principle of law to prove the conspiracy and then prove the overtacts acts might prove the previous existence of a conspiracy. He had said about as much in the case as he ought to have said and more than be intended to say. There was one quositon more, and it was this: The decirine was contained in several of the prayers; that if the jury believed that expedition was criered upon false papers and at the same time there were genuine papers made it good faith, the order must be attributed to have been made upon the proof papers and was not villated. He thought that there might be such a case where there were genuine and false papers. Were the bad saved by the alliance with the good. There was nothing so victors as a transfer of pure water. Truth and false papers fraud, and it was like a drop of poison in a numbler of pure water. Truth and falsehood when left to themselves were always at war. Fraud was not exactly identical with falsehood, but was its double coust in so doubt; but for its purposes would make use of both truth and falsehood.

and fairehood.

The fact that truth was sometimes found under the banners of fraud was not to be allowed to sustain and justify the cause of fraud.

He thought that he had said all he cared to say, and if the counsel wished anything cise he was ready to pass upon it. Before concluding he would say to the jury that he filled one place and they another. They were both ministers of the law, and it might seem presumptions to advise them. They had a duty to perform. If they

Believed These Defendants Innocent.

base a coward as to follow any but his own judgments.

If, on the other hand, they believed that the defendants had been proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, then their duty to their country and themselves demminded that they should that them guilty.

He bid them be true to their honor and not awarve from duty. He begged their parden for uttering these remarks. He was led to it from what had transpired yesterday. There were men engaged, if what he had been lold was true, doing what was called in New York

Fixing Juries. Pixing Juries.

Pixing Juries.

They might have been approached, but he would not, if such be the fact, have that affect them. Be caim and displacedonate, true and trave: that even such a disturbance should not affect your ladgment.

Colonel fingersoil wished to know if the Court had the right to tell the lurors that they might consult with themselves and toll each other who had approached them.

Ris Honor did not think he had the right, and did not want such a thing started in the jury toom. Another matter that he had forgotten, and

made such notes, he had intended to ask the Court about it. General Henkle said that the statement made General Henkle said that the statement many by the Court about bethery had greatly surprised him and startled the whole community. He hoped that the matter would not dropped, but fully investigated, and those found guilty pentished.

He then excepted to certain pertions of the charges.

found guilly punished.

He then excepted to certain pertions of the charge.

His Bonor, Interrupting General Renkie, said that there was one prayer that he had failed to answer and it was that if the fury heleved from the evidence that in April, 1870, Valle became the nurchasers of the interests of several of those alieged compristors in sema-of these contracts they must acquit. He said of course the jury could not convict any of these defendants for what they had done prior to May 20, 1870. They went into evidence before, that date, but it was for schowing the relations these parties stood in toward each other at that time. If he conspiracy confinued after May 20, 1870, it did not matter whether it was a continuance of the oid or a formation of a new company. It was a principle that new parties and associated must be seen into a complete and to see a liable as one of the original monbots.

Unless these parties, one or all of them, were cuttly within the date alleged in the failure of the contracts and their ownership, and could be carried out independent of them, and it was so in this case. General Heinic resumed, and stated what other parties of the instruction he excepted the first ownership, and could be carried out independent of them, and it was so in this case of the outer had become an another of the presumed those of the further stated that he presumed those of the four resided that the presumed those of the four resided that the would look over them, and state when held not been touched upon, he would pass upon them on the soot.

General Beaule read a number of his prayers, and the Court rate described and there for the prayers, and the Court related and the they forced he all the exceptions taken by General Heinike, and the exceptions taken by General Heinike, and

His Honer thought that thing would gain more knowledge from the discussions of it than in rendering as he had done. He might be able to save them a little trouble. Under the instructions of the Court, he would say that from page 1 to 15 they would find nothing more than introductory matter, from page 27 to the end the overtacts were set out. All he had to say to the jury was that the conspiracy was a crims and the only crime in the indictment. A conspiracy with nothing done was no crime, but a Conspiracy Followed by an Overt Act was a crime, it they found that one vertact

Conspiracy Followed by an Overt Act was a crima. If they found that one overt act was committed that was enough, provided they found that there was a conspiracy. He said that this had been a very long case and said that this had been a very long case and said that this had been a very long case and said that the said that the said that the said that the case and dispose of it.

Baillife Hughes and Douglass were sworn and conducted the furry to the Grand Jury-toom. A recess was then taken until 60 clock. As soon as the jury retired the crowd began leaving the courtroom, and soon the chamber was empty. A tow stood in knots on the sidewalk and discussed the prospects of an early verdict. But soon they separated, and in fitteen minutes after the court adjourned the chamber and approaches were descried.

What He Saysof the War in Egypt NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—General William W. Loring a pasha in the Egyptian army for ten years, and inspector-general, in an interview with a *Herald* reporter said that Arabi served under him six years. Speaking of the opera-tions now going on in Europe he said: "Arabi, in less than a month, can cut the banks of the Nile and flood the country between him and the enemy. Arabi will undoubtedly make a strong defense at Zagazig or Tel-el-Kebit." He thinks Arabi has at least 40,000 men after leaving a force at Alexandria. He believes he has at least 100,000 well armed men in all

has at least 100,000 well armed men in all which he can count upon.

Arabi has a wonderful influence with his men and he attracted officers and men to him by personal magnetism, he having a kind of religious hale about him. He thinks Arabi erred in not blocking up the Suez Canal. In his opinion Weiseley should have 30,000 to 40,000 men with which to advance from ismailla. The most serious trouble will be with the cavalry horses. A serious check to the English would virtually end the campaten this fall and delay operations until next spring. This would enable Arabi to coment his power in Egypt and rally to his standard all of North Africa, Arabia, Syria and Turkey. In case Wolseley drives Arabi back toward Cairo the loss of the Delta would have a disastrous depression in his army and among his people, and it is important he should held Tele-Kebir and Zagarg. Wolseley would find it difficult to move an army from Suez to Cairo without constructing a railroad.

Intimations That the Attempt to Bribe the Jury Came From the

spendent conversed with several of the counsel for the defense to night on the subject of the attempts to corrupt Jurors, and they denied any knowledge of the matter. One of them said he had noticed several strange-looking persons hanging around the courtroom recently, and they appeared to be very familiar with several members of the fury. He said he could not believe that any of his associates for the defense wereaware of anything of the kind before Judge Wylle announced it in open cogrit to-day, that they appeared amazed, while the coursel for the Government appeared unasy find restless. The lawyers for the defense contend that if Judge Wylle know that an attempt to brite the Jury was made two weeks ago he should have announced it at that time. "General Brady and Mr. Dersey told a personal friend to-night that they were entirely ignorant on the subject. The first infination they got was from Judge Wylle. Their theory is that the Jury was approached in the interest of the Government. They claim, however, that no offer of money was made, but that certain members of the jury were promised Government positions if they would sustain the efforts of the Administration to pinish the Star Routers.

"It is impossible to learn anything definite in the matter. Judge Wylle and the Jurymen decline to talk on the subject until an investigation is cridered. Members of the bar, not connected with the case in any way, said to the Star correspondent to-night that the discovers of boday were not news to them, that lank of bribes had been frequently heart-barout.

From the Missaukee Wisconsin, Aug. 31.

Miss Eva Hanson, daughter of Dr. Hanson left yesterday in company with a young la! and gentleman friend, to "lake up" land; a will endeavor to get land; la Miner County which is regarded as a locality with gran prospects. Not a few of the friends of the parties of both sexes are anxiously awaiting the result of the venture, and if it turns of well a large number of young folks will leavel with the process of the wilds of the Northwest. A ready a newspaper man and a prominer

THE CORRUPTIONISTS

WHO ATTEMPTED THE BRIBERY

of the Jurors in the Star-Route Cases—Evidence That They Were Set to Work by Officers of the De-partment of Justice-Philadelphia Detectives and New York Jury-Fixers Brought Here to Operate on the Jury-The Matter to be In-vestigated and the Evil-Dors vestigated and the Evil-Doers Brought to Justice.

No man who has studied the Star-Route case thoroughly believes for a moment that any at-tempt on the part of the defendants to brise any juror was ever made by any one of them. On the contrary the optaion is almost univer-sal that the Government, through George Hitsa and certain notorious

nid certain notorious

Philadelphia Detectives and New

York Jury-Pixers

are the parties who approached the jury with
the intention of debauching them. As an evithe intention of debauching them. As an evidence that the above is true, we give below an interview with an old cliken of Washington, who is an employe of the bepartment of Jostice, and has had for many months absolute charge of all the witnesses imported here from the far West to teatify in the Shackoute trial and also of the immense detective force brought here from other cliles by the Government. As to his knowledge of the facts there can be no question, and no langer on of the Department of Justice will dare to challenge the accuracy of a word he says.

"I sm lired," said the gentleman, of this whole thing, 'and if my bread and butler were not depending upon this case I would show the whole thing up.

"What can you show up?" asked the reporter.

"I can show from data and memoranda.

"What can you seem of and memorands, which I now carry in my pocket, that a person employed by the Government, and Inspired by the chief special agent of the Department of Justice, repeatedly

Tried to Bribe Certain Jarors.

whise names I can give, it necessary, at any time."
"In what way," asked THE CRITIC, "did he try to corrupt the Jury I"
"Why," said he, "this man has been on the track of certain jurors for the past seven or eight weeks, and has offered them the most fattering inducements to yield. He has, in the name of the Department of Justice,

Offered Them Not Only Money.

"On you prove what you say," queried The Chiltic.
"Oh, yes, sir. I know what I am talking about. This man has been instructed to do this dirity work so abhorrent to my sense of justice, that, though I was repositedly urged to take a part or hand with him, I repelled his attempt with indignation.

"Was this man to get a consideration for his work?" asked the reporter.
"Certainly he was, a large compensation. I know not only the amount of money to be allowed him for his services, but also
The Amount Ale Offered Each Juror that he approached as a bribe."

that he approached as a bribe,"
"Now," said the reporter, "you have made a very broad as well as bold allegation; can

a very broad as well as bold allegation; can you produce any corroborative testimony to verify your statement?

"Yes, sir, when the time comes, and I hope it may come very som. I will plaster the leading officials of the Department of Justice and vor with slame."

"In what way can you do this to be effective and bring these evil-doors to justice?" asked The Cautic.

"In what way can you do this to be effective and bring these evil-doors to justice?" asked The Curry. "Well, sir, if the presiding judge in the present term of the Criminal Court does not take judicial notice of the facts which I know have been tald before him affecting the three or four officers of the Attoncy-General's Office, the Grand Jury seem to assemble will deal with them as they deserve to be death with." "Have any attempts other than these that you speak of been made to influence the jury on behalf of the Government."

"I should think so, Ween the truth of all this reaseality, of bribery with money and with the viller sort of bribery, with promise of of fice, and Imildoxing of Jurors and witnesses by men high in official position.

and winceses by men high in official position to secure a verdict of guilty against these defendants is known, the whole country will be amazed at the depth of infamy reached by men who protend to be engaged in the refermation of the public service."

MAHMOUD FEHMY.

The True Story of His Capture. The True Story of His Capture.

LONDON, Sept. S.—The true story of the capture of Mahmoud Fehmy is as follows: While General Drury Lowe was surveying Kassassin Islami after the British scenpled it on the 25th Islami after the British scenpled it on the 25th Islami after the British scenpled it on the 25th Islami after the British scene in a man part of the second in the second in Expiritan officer exclaimed to Lowe. "The Expiritan officer exclaimed to Lowe." "The Expiritan officer exclaimed to Lowe." "The man was at once arcested.

Mahmoud Fehmy went out from Tel-cl-Kebir in a train to reconnoiter, alighted and ascended a hill. While he was absout the engine driver caught sight of British soldiers, and at once put on steam and returned. Fehmy, with his servants, ignorant of the reason of the audien retirement, went down the hill and walked along into the Village, where he expected to

retirement, went down the hill and walked along into the village, where he expected to find Egyptian troops. Finding it occupied by English, he, with great coolness, walked up to the General and entered into conversation with him, and would probable have been able to re-tire unmolested and he not been recognized by the Egyptian prisoner.

fire unmolested had be not been recognized by the Egyptian prisoner.
It is considered doubtful here if there is any truth in the story recently telegraphed that Mahmould turned traiter to Arabi and revealed his plans to the Khedive for the bouefit of Wolseler. If he furnished the Khedive any plans it is believed they were false and ensaring.

Death of Mahlon H. Januey. pecial Dispatch to The Events of Carrier ALEXANDERA, VA., Sopt. 8.—Mahlon H. Jan-cy, esq., a prominent citizen and wholesate ruggist of this city, and agent for a number fruggist of this city, and agent for a number of Northern insurance companies, was taken uddenly ill with spasms in his store, on King street, yeaterday. About half-past seven clock this merning he was removed to the home of his father, Samuel H. Janney, where, cotwithstanding everything medical skill could device was done for him, he died after selfering great agony at 11 o'clock. Decassed, who was about theiry-eight years of ago, has been very much depressed in sprite since the death of his wife in March last. The sudden and sad death of Mr. Janney has caused general sorrow in the community in which he was so well and favorably known.

Suitelde White Temporarily Insane.

Suicide While Temporarily Insane. Janney's death resulted from a dose of strychnine. Five grains were taken white laboring under temporary abermition of the mind. Just before he was taken with spasms, he pulled a bottle out of his pocket, labor a sufficient quantity to till him. To a companion he said, "You might as well shut up store, nothing can be done for me."

Yellow Fever Facts.
The National Board of Realth received the ollowing telegram from Pensacola to-day Ten new cases of rellow faver in the city. N

eathe. Eight deaths since beginning of the

outbreak."
The Marine Hospital Service is informed by Surgeon Murray that 48 new cases are reported at Brownsville, Tex., and that 10 deaths occurred during the twenty-four hours cading last night, The disease is diminishing but becoming more virulent. The Department is also informed that the town of Fena still refuses to pass mail from Brownsville.

PESSACOLA, FLA, Sept. 7.—Nine cases; no deaths reported to-day.

R. C. White,
A. A. Surgeon,

It is a little curious that whon you say a man

It is a little curious that when you say a man is a hard drinks to you really mean, that he drinks no easily that he does it full the time. The Lard Chamberlain, in view of the fact that a heavy opera glass falling from a hoshing a human skull may seriously damage the latter, has ordered a small ornamental gilt wire neiting to be placed upon the arm resist of the beases of London thearres.

The Equino Paradox is a show of trained borses, and one of their medial accomplishments was to walk up and down the startways of the halls in which they were exhibited, but three pairs of stairs were too much for them at Troy and several became disabled.

The difficult task of inducting the Victoria Regin, the giant water lifty of South Amorica, to grow to be rectain in open air in this country has just been successfully accomplished by E. P. Shure The, and has leaves all for the infancier. New forces, T. Monlay evening last it included in Ard. Bower, a creation of great leanily. It is believed that weeks.

35 CENTS A MONTH.

THEY CAN'T AGREE.

THE TART AGREE.

England and Turkey Still Differ on Terms of Agreement.

Constantinople, Sept. 8.—The dispatches stating that a perfectly mutual understanding had at last been reached botween the Perio and England turn out, as has been intimated in these dispatches, quite promature. To-day it has been discovered that another unexpected difficulty, at present apparently slight, but which may prove serious, has arisen in the matter of the proposed military conven-

but which may prove serious, has arisen in the matter of the proposed military convention. The Ports of day insists that the Turksish troops which may go to Egypt shall land at PortSaid. The British Government, through Lord Dufferin, makes the counter proposal that the Turkish troops shall be allowed to proceed only to Port Said, and that they shall had at only such points on the canal as shall be agreed upon by the Turkish and English growthis together.

Although it is rumored that a compromise on this point will be effected, still an undorstanding may not be reached. Hirawsh pillical observers believe that the Ports does not men to read troops to Egypt and takes every occasion to raise such points as it knows in advance the English will object to. All of these delays interfers with the besting in Egypt of the proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel, and with the prospect of an early actual Turkish military intercention against Arabi.

A French View of It.

A French View of It.

Pants, Sept. S.—The Republique Francise, commenting on the Egyptian troubles, think the Sulran made a mistake in intervening in

Two Egyptians Less. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. S.—A British reconnei-ering party in the vicinity of Mandara this norning killed two of the enemy.

Making a Saint of a Murderer. Alexanoma, Sept. 8.—At dusk last night a
party of Arabs overpowered the British guard
and carried off the body of the sunsform of
Richardson and Dobson, it is their intention to
embaim the body as a saint. They took the
olothes and rope used in the execution to be
sent to the Mosque as relies.

A British Promise Unfailfiled.

BOMLIA, Sept. 8.—Mahmoud Februs agar

A British Promise thitudities.

Ismailia. Sept. S.—Mahmoud Felimy saya
that Arabi's forces were forbidden to make an
attack on the British on August 24, the day
Wolseley took Russaain with so little resistance. On the 25th of August newspaper correspondents were assured by officers of Wolseley's staff that the British troops would occupy
Cafro on or before September 4.

Arabi 11.

Catro on or before September 4.

Arabi 111.

ALEXANDERIA, Sept. 8.—It is reported that Arabi ill with dysentery.

A British Recommonsance Repulsed. ISBALIA Sept. 8. This morning the British troops made a reconnectance in torce in the direction of Tel-cit-Reide. The enemy opened a heavy fire and the British retired, being unable to withstand it. No casualties are reported,

ONE OF ARABUS AIDS.

The Heat Acting as an Ally of the Egyptian Army. LONDON, Sept. S. — Private advices from Egypt state that the British troops are suffering to an alarming extent from the heat, which is described as insupportable. Several officers have been rendered insensible and fainted on the sand. Cases of dysentery are numerous and the supedieal start is taxed to its utmost. The heat in Egypt is said to be greater at the present time than it has ever before been known at this sensor. Uncasiness exists in Alexandria in auticipation of a movement on the part of various critical in Tripoil who are open in support of Arabi. Arabi continued softwirt in the direction of Alexandria and Damanour is alleged to be part of a plan having for its object the junction of this forces with those from Tripoil, near the latter place. ing to an alarming extent from the heat, which

Schooner Sunk. CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—A special from Sault St. Marie, Mich., says the steamer Northerner, of Ward's Hor, collided with the schooner George D. Russell last evening below Little Lake George. The Russell sank in seven fathoms, carrying down two persons, one of them a woman. The sunken schooner has a carge of tron ore from Marquette, bound for Buffalo.

BEBLIN, Sept. 8.—During the cavalry maneuvres in this city yesterslay before the Crown Prince, two French officers of high rank, dressed as civilians, were arrested while sketching the ground and the insvements of the troops.

Ringing Bells a Naisance.

Boston, Sept. 8.—The Suprems Judicial Court in the case of Charles G. Davis against the Flymouth Mill, decides that ringing a bell at 5, 6 and 6,30 a.m. daily a mulsaure and disturbes the ordinary comforts of life, and that the ringing at 6,30 a.m., is sufficiently early for all purposes, A Detective Killed.

Las Vedas, N. M., Sopt. S.—As an emigrant train colled into San Antonio yesterday two unknown men alighted and approached Charles liarris, a radiroad detective, and shot him dead. The assessins then mounted an outgoing train and escaped as it was approach-ing the next station. A Cholera Case at Newport.

Newport, R. I., Sept. S. — A post-mortem ex-amination by several physicians was held over the body of a child of Heary A. Auchin-closs, who died yesterday, and it was decided that the child died of cholers, and that the case was sporadic. No apprehension exists of other cases. Mrs. Davidson Will Recover. Ars. Davidson Will Recover.

New Youk, Sept. 8.—Mrs. George L. Davidson is rapidly improving. Her husband and Dr. Kinney will probably be discharged. The only law violated is that of the Board of Health, which makes it a misdemeanor to throw the body of a child of premature birth into the river.

London, Sept. S.—Advices from Japan state that the difficulty between Japan and Corea has been amicably adjusted. Gorea agrees to pay Japan 250,000 indemnity and a compon-sation of 2500,000 to the relatives of Japanese killed in the late insurrection.

Clark Surrenders.

Clark Surrenders.

PHILADELFINA, Sept. S. — Grand Trior Clark, of the Fonnsylvania Grand Ledge of Masons, surrendered this merning and furnished balt to await trial for libel and circulating abscene Hierature.

es intended to be used by the

as been found mules intende as on board mules intende british army in Egypt. A Young Murderer. Las Vroas, N. M., Sept. S. Pablo Vilbarri, Mexican boy, aged 14, shot Paul Laveloy, gged 15, causing his death. The boys had a juarrel the day before.

The Chicago Wheat Beal.

CHICAGO, Sopt. S.—Eleven new injunction suits over the July wheat deal have been begup. A temporary injunction is being granted in all cases. Sudden Death. Sanaroox, N. Y., Sept. S.—Charles Hillsburg, wealthy citizen, formerly of New York city, eas found dead this morning. Howas aged 60.

To be Hung this Month. CHICAGO, Sept. S.—The Supreme Court has doubed a supersedeas in the case of James Tracy, and he will undoubtedly be hung in september.

Seeking to Retire Beaver. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8. — A conference leading limitan independents, looking Deaver's retirement, is now in somion here

Dropped Dead.

Fire.

Chawronisyllar, IND., Sept. 8.—Griffin & Selferra store at Bowen Station was burned but night. Loss, \$8,000. The President.

MARBILIBRAY, Mass., Sept. 8.—President arthor arrived here unexpectedly on the Bes-patch. A Shameful Bank Defalcation. A Shameful Hank Defalcation, N. R. Baker, an expert appointed to overhaul the books of the Washington, Pa., Savings Bank, has made his report to the receiver, and lixes the defalcation of a little less than \$120,000. Innth, the defaulter, acknowledges getting away with \$60,000, having a basence of \$10,000 not accounted for. The bank cases will probably come up for trial next week.

TAYLOR & HUFTY, LAST EDITION.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Ir is expected that Colonel Rockwell will return to Washington the first of next week.

mber 20.

MASTER J. W. STEWART has been deached from the Despatch and placed on wait-

THERE substitute letter-carriers were ap-pointed to-day for Columbus, O., and three for Indianapoils, Ind.

SPECIMENS of the several styles of Pintsch's illuminated gas buoys are on exhi-bition in the rooms of the Lighthouse Board, in the Treasury Department. ADVERTISEMENT proposals for dredging the Sumpawanus Inlet, N. Y. have been re-ceived at the Engineer's Office. The amount available for the service is \$6,200.

Captain Bell, superintendent of the city letter-carrier force, will leave the city to-morrow for a much-needed trip of recreation in the North. He will be absent about a week.

The following postmasters' commissions were signed and forwarded to-day: Louds Desmaralo, Opelosas, St. Landry County, Louisiana; Joseph H. Smith, Memphis, Sheiby County, Tennessee.

CONGRESSMAN PAUL, of Virginia, swarmed over the Postoffice Department again to-day with a look in his face that auggested more blood on the face of the political moon in his State. He had interviews with various officials, and it is said three more backsliding postmasters are to go.

Three of the large iron safes formerly used by the Freedman's Bank, and which were stored in the old building on the corner of Sixteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue after the collapse of the bank, are being removed to-day, as the old building is to be demolished, the ground having been bought by the Government.

U. S. BONDS withdrawn from securities of national banks by the United States Treas-urer and surrendered to the Secretary of the Treasury for exchange into 3 per cents.; To date. \$57,299.850

A REPORTER OF THE CRITIC met one of

upon the performance of the important duties devolved upon us, respectively, in regard to this case.

I acknowledge the difficulty with myself— and I suppose you find it your own experience-to bring my mind down to sober, calm, dispas-

deavor to travel with you over the case from one end off it to the other so far as it may be necessary to do so, taking care on my part not to treegass on the domain of the jury.

The law has made you the acclusive judges of the facts in this case, as it is the domain of the jury in all criminal cases—indeed, in all cases, civil and criminal—and it is your farther power to be the ultimate, final arbiter of the law, too, in the case. Your power of rendering a general verdict implies the right on your part. At the same time, the traditions of the law and the practice of the courts from the beginning of jury trials has authorized the court to talk with the jury, to consult with the jury, oven in regard to the facts.

No doubt the jury may even be aided in that way, but the opinion of the Court is not to be taken as obligatory upon the jury in regard to questions of law on the difference between advice and instruction. I assume that the jury will listen attentively to the views of the Court, we may refer to them, not feeling themselves bound, but perfectly at liberty to exercise their own free judgment according to their consciences and that trial from the beginning to this day. If think I may say that the Court—I had better probably speak in the first percen—that I am wholly uncommitted

As to the Guilt or Innocence of these defendants. Some of the reporters for

Arrested and an inquiry instituted in regard to the matter.

There is snother provision of the law which exempts the officers of the War Department and of the Navy Department from the infliction of any penalty in consequence of educarements beyond appropriations, but as to all the other departments there is no such liberality. There is the reason for the distinction between the War, Navy and the other departments of the other departments of the Obserment.

Foreman Dickson said that white they had

end. His Honor thought that thing would gain

connected with the case in any way, said to
the Ses correspondent to-night that the discourse of to-day were not news to them; that
talk of bribes had been frequently heardwards
the court-house, and that they were under the
impression that the exposure should have
been made after all the evidence was in and
before the argument of counsel began.

"Mr. B. T. Merrick said to-night that the
Government counsel were informed several
weeks ago that an attempt had been made to
prejudice cortain members of the jury in favor
of the detense. It was that, he said, which
suggested the remark during his address to
the jury that he hoped the juryman would
guard treir honor and not allow "offence"
approached are said to bave been Dickson,
Denaphin, Tobrener and Olcott."

with a large number of young tokes will leave Milwankee for the wilds of the Northwest. Already a newspaper man and a prominent young lawyer, both of the west side, have joined their fortunes, and will leave for the wheat kilorado about betoner 15. Word from the lwe lady clerks who left Chapman's store or Bayota to take up land a short time ago, is that they are doing well, and are contended.

Six Bernard Burke, the well-known Irish herald, has frequently been asked, "What is the surname of the children of Queen Victoria?" and he says: "I feel persuaded that the royal mouse of Saxe-Coburg has no surname. When the adoption of surnams hecame general, the anostors of that illustrious race were Kings, and needed no other designation than the Christian name added to the royal title." The Pannageness and the Studors were in quite ether case, and the sobriquet of the former originated their surname.

and the Court rejected some and said that the others had been included in his charge.
Colonel Totten said that they joined in all the exceptions taken by Genoral Henkle, and cited some other clauses of the charge, which were objectionable.

During the giving of the instructions to the jury by the Judge the audience was very attentive, and although the chamber was crowided, still every person endured the heat and packing to the end. The completing of the exceptions was done at 2-40 p. m.

Foreman Dickson said that he would like to submit an inquiry to the Court. In the case of a number of documents from the Department which had been submitted in the case, and he wanted to know if it would be proper for them to take them into the jury-room.

His Honor said that the Indictment had never been read to the jury, and he suggested whether or not it would be proper to have it read.

His Honor thought that thing would gain

PASHA LORING.

Bries the Jary Government.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sus telegraphed as follows last night:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Sun correspondent conversed with several of the counsel for the defense to high ten the subject of the